

[WITH DR. SANDFORD'S COMPLIMENTS.]

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
COMBINED RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS
OF THE
COUNTY OF HEREFORD,
AND THE
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY
OF THE
CITY OF HEREFORD,
1895.

By H. VAVASOUR SANDFORD, M.D., &c.

HEREFORD:
PRINTED AT THE "HEREFORD TIMES" OFFICES.

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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(Pursuant to the Regulations of the Local Government Board).

TO THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE
CITY OF HEREFORD.

Population (Census 1891) 20,267.

Area in Acres, 4,670.

Houses, 4,580.

Average number of people to a house, about 5.

Parishes, 6.

January 1st, 1896.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

In conformity with the regulations of the Local Government Board, I present to you a Report of the Health of the City and County of Hereford for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

It has been my pleasure, not only in my Annual Reports for the last three or four years, but more or less in all my reports for the past twenty-one years, to comment upon the steadily increasing sanitary advantages which this City enjoys from the arrangements made, and the improvements effected, for the health of its people. These reports have been given to your City Corporation, and through them to the inhabitants of the City, and in later years also to the County Council of Herefordshire; and it is not necessary that I should here dwell upon the progress that has been made. One of the principal deficiencies to which it was my duty to call attention in those former reports was supplied when your Corporation took the step of providing a Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The facilities

afforded by that Hospital have been in full operation whenever needed since its erection, and it has proved of great benefit to the public during the past year in the reception and treatment of scarlet fever cases.

I will proceed, as usual, to give a record of the Births and Deaths which have occurred in the City during the year 1895, and the diseases causing such deaths.

It is satisfactory to record that the death-rate—excluding the deaths in the Infirmary and Workhouse—was only 16·5 per 1,000 of the population of the City.

During the year 1895 the number of deaths registered in the City was 396. This includes 25 in the Infirmary and 36 in the Workhouse; but including the deaths in these Institutions, the death-rate is about 19·5 per 1,000 only. The Births for this year, including those in the Workhouse, were 578, giving a birth-rate of about 28·5 per 1,000. 280 were girls, and 298 boys; and out of the total of 578, 39 were illegitimate.

The following Table epitomises the ages at which the deaths occurred throughout the City:—

DEATHS IN THE CITY, INCLUDING INFIRMARY AND
WORKHOUSE, FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER
31ST, 1895

Deaths under 1 year of age	...	...	80	} 118 under 5 years.
„ over 1 .. and under 5 years	38			
„ „ 5 „ „ 15 „	15	„	15	} 278 over 5 years.
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „	25	„	22	
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „	65	„	124	
„ „ 65 and upwards			117	
Total of all ages			396	

TABLE 1.

Table showing total number of Deaths from all causes for the Twenty-one Years ending December 31st, 1895, in the City of Hereford, including those in the Infirmary and Workhouse:—

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1875.....	401	21·8
1876.....	447	28·8
1877.....	342	18·0
1878.....	335	17·6
1879.....	456	23·8
1880.....	352	18·3
1881.....	307	16·4
1882.....	368	18·2
1883.....	386	19·4
1884.....	365	19·3
1885.....	363	18·11
1886.....	425	21·1
1887.....	372	18·6
1888.....	379	18·4
1889.....	364	18·0
1890.....	347	17·0
1891.....	360	17·7
1892.....	374	18·0
1893.....	419	20·0
1894.....	391	19·0
1895.....	396	19·5

TABLE 2.

Table showing the number of Births for the Twenty-one Years ending December 31st, 1895, in the City of Hereford, including those in the Workhouse:—

	No. of Births.		No. of Births.
1875	400	1886.....	509
1876.....	446	1887.... .	492
1877.....	386	1888.....	510
1878.....	480	1889.....	499
1879	555	1890.....	487
1880.....	553	1891.....	460
1881.....	532	1892.....	472
1882.....	500	1893... ..	507
1883.....	500	1894.....	548
1884.....	478	1895.....	578
1885... ..	521		

Rate per 1,000—28·5.

TABLE 3.

Table showing the Number of Deaths of Infants and Children under Five Years from all causes for the Twenty-one years, ending December 31st, 1895, in the City of Hereford, including those in the Workhouse & Infirmary.

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000
1875.....	119	6.0
1876.....	160	8.3
1877.....	85	4.1
1878.....	100	5.0
1879.....	158	8.0
1880.....	114	7.0
1881.....	89	4.7
1882.....	133	6.4
1883	89	4.0
1884.....	100	5.0
1885.....	92	4.1
1886.....	149	7.4
1887.....	82	4.1
1888.....	110	5.1
1889.....	130	6.0
1890.....	105	5.6
1891.....	87	4.2
1892.....	100	4.3
1893.....	119	5.0
1894.....	135	6.6
1895.....	118	5.5

TABLE 4.

Table showing the Number of Deaths in each Year for the Last Twenty-one Years, ending December 31st, 1895, from the Eight Chief Zymotic Diseases, including those in the Workhouse Infirmary, and Infectious Hospital.

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping- Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric, Typhoid or Cholera Fever.	Diarrhea and Dysentery	TOTAL.
1875...	...	1	7	1	3	2	3	8	25
1876...	...	12	75	...	12	...	2	9	110
1877...	...	6	11	...	2	...	...	5	24
1878...	...	8	4	4	7	...	...	15	38
1879...	...	5	...	4	27	...	2	5	43
1880...	...	1	6	1	1	...	...	28	56
1881...	...	...	13	2	...	...	2	4	21
1882...	...	29	12	...	9	...	...	6	65
1883...	...	1	9	3	...	...	...	8	21
1884...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	14	19
1885...	...	16	...	...	1	...	1	8	26
1886...	...	1	1	...	21	...	2	15	40
1887...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	14
1888...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	12
1889...	...	22	...	5	3	...	2	7	39
1890...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	2	10
1891...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	5
1892...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
1893...	...	...	16	...	8	...	3	6	33
1894...	...	4	3	11	4	...	...	6	28
1895...	...	3	3	6	1	..	2	6	21

TABLE A.
TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Hereford Urban District, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS FROM CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up- wards (h)	(i)	1	2	3	4	FEVERS.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
City of Hereford ...	335	78	33	12	16	104	92	Under 5	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	3	22	1	1	64	111	
								5 upwds	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	25	34	42	8	110	224	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Infirmary ...	25	—	—	3	5	10	7	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	11	25	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Workhouse ...	36	2	5	—	1	10	18	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	7	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	24	29	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Infectious Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Total ...	396	80	38	15	22	124	117	Under 5	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	4	22	1	1	70	118	
								5 upwds	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	28	36	52	11	145	278	

TABLE B.
TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health,
 during the Year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of the City of Hereford, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)		POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1894. (c)			1 Smallpox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Membr'nous Croup.	FEVERS.					10 Cholera.	11 Erysipelas.	12	13	1 Smallpox	2 Scarlatina	3 Diphtheria	4 Membr'nous Croup	FEVERS.					10 Cholera	11 Erysipelas	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
										5 Typhus.	6 Enteric or Typhoid.	7 Con- tinued.	8 Relaps- ing.	9 Puer- peral.									5 Typhus.	6 Enteric or Typhoid	7 Con- tinued.	8 Relaps- ing.	9 Puer- peral.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District — Yes Since when?—ABOUT 20th FEBRUARY, 1891.

I beg to submit with this Report a series of my customary tables presenting comparative statements of the births and mortality since 1875 inclusive. I also submit two Tables in accordance with the forms furnished by the Local Government Board. The first, or Table A, deals entirely with the mortality of your district, as divided into localities, showing the deaths in detail from each separate disease. The second, or Table B, enumerates the births in the City and the causes of sickness.

TABLE A.

Scarlet Fever during the year caused three deaths only, to children, out of 85 cases notified to me.

Diphtheria is accountable for six deaths, out of 22 cases notified. This disease assumed a milder type, as is fully explained in my remarks upon Table B.

Membranous Croup caused five deaths, all under five years.

Typhoid two deaths.

Measles occasioned three deaths amongst infants, coupled with pulmonary disease.

Whooping Cough is notified to me as causing one death.

To *Diarrhoea* and *Dysentery* six deaths were attributable.

Phthisis was slightly on the increase, causing 32 deaths.

Bronchitis, *Pneumonia*, and *Pleurisy* were on the decrease, being only 58.

Heart Disease shows nearly as many again fatal cases as last year, the total for 1895 being 53.

Injuries point to 12 deaths.

All other diseases run up to 215 this year.

This ends my remarks upon Table A.

TABLE B.

Small Pox showed in only one case, the patient being a man brought in from the country. The new Infectious Ward now built at the Workhouse proved of the greatest benefit, isolation and disinfection being thoroughly enforced by the Master; and no other case emanated from this one.

Scarlet Fever is notified to me as numbering 155 cases, nearly all assuming the mild type I have had to contend with throughout the county; and I am glad to be able to record that only three deaths occurred out of this large number of attacks. Doubtless the Infectious Hospital at Tupsley has proved beneficial in arresting the spread of the cases, 68 patients having been sent in and treated there. There is not any room in this temporary hospital to establish a ward for the

isolation of small-pox or diphtheria. The epidemic of scarlet fever compelled me to order the closing of several of the elementary and several private schools for a time—a precautionary measure which undoubtedly checked the spread of this fearfully infectious disease.

Diphtheria also assumed a more mild type, being 22 cases, out of which six deaths occurred, the first taking place in January. In this case the premises were good, but owing to the severe frost all pipes, &c., were frozen up. The second case was in February. Here the premises were in a fairly good condition. The third was in March, and here no insanitation existed. The fourth fatal case was in April. On these premises the drains were imperfect, and sewer gases escaping. The fifth case was in October, and no visible cause existed. The sixth case occurred in December. I found the premises fairly good. The remaining sixteen cases were of so mild a type as to need little or no comment.

Membranous Croup showed in five cases, all of which proved fatal, some of which were allied to diphtheria.

Typhoid and *Enteric* shows four cases, two of which proved fatal to adults, the first to a female. The cause was undoubtedly attributable to all pipes and fittings being frozen up, and there being no ventilation through the same. The other death took place at the Hereford Infirmary. The patient had been brought in from the country, where undoubtedly insanitation existed.

Erysipelas is responsible for five cases, all of which recovered. The majority of the attacks occurred to the aged.

With these important observations I close my remarks on Table B, and it only remains for me to add that the quality of the water supplied to your ratepayers maintains its usual character for purity and excellence, as shown by an analysis made this 31st day of December, 1895, as follows:—

Total solids per gallon, 7 grains.

Degrees of hardness, 6 only.

Albuminoid ammonia, a trace.

Organic oxydisable matter, nil.

Colour bright, and free from smell or taste.

Attached to this report will be found a tabulated statement of the work carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances, Mr James Taylor, for the year 1895.

I am,

Mr Mayor and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. V. SANDFORD.

*The Inspector of Nuisance's Report for the year ending
December 31st, 1895.*

SIR,—I beg to hand you my annual report.

During the past year one hundred and eighty-three complaints have been registered, and two thousand and seven inspections made.

One hundred and forty-seven formal notices have been served, and four hundred and ninety-seven letters written, requiring the execution of necessary works.

Seven summonses have been issued, with the result that in one case an order was made for the abatement of the nuisance, and the payment of costs ; five summonses were withdrawn on the execution of the works and the payment of costs, and one case was dismissed, but without costs.

Owing to the varied and complex character of the work, it is not possible to put a clear and complete tabular statement before you, but the following are some of the principal items :—

The circumstances attending the outbreak of two hundred and twenty-nine cases of infectious disease have been investigated, and reported to you, and arrangements were made for the removal of seventy patients to the Hospital.

Twenty-three cases of water waste, and twelve dangerous buildings, have been reported to the City Surveyor.

The works executed in compliance with the notices have been of much the same class as last year.

Nineteen houses have been dealt with under the "Housing of the Working Classes Act;" eight of these are still closed, but eleven, having been altered and improved to your satisfaction, are now occupied.

Under the Public Health Acts, the chief works executed and nuisances abated are as follows :—

Thirty-three new systems of drainage have been constructed where required, and one hundred and ninety-six repaired, or partially renewed.

Flushing cisterns have been provided to forty-three houses, and twenty-two ventilating shafts, and twenty-three proper disconnecting traps or chambers have been provided.

The yards of, or courts to, nine houses have been repaved in accordance with the requirements of the notices ; five cases of

overcrowding have been abated, and eighty-four premises have been disinfected.

Four houses have been connected to the sewers, an improved water supply provided to nine, and at twenty-seven houses the roofs have been repaired, spouting, &c., provided, and other works executed for the purpose of rendering them habitable, or more healthy for the occupants.

Nuisances have been abated in fourteen instances by the removal of offensive accumulations, and in four by the removal of swine.

At present there are on the Registers thirty-five Dairies and Milkshops, nine Common Lodging Houses, thirty-three Bakehouses, and six private Slaughter Houses.

These have been regularly inspected, the statutory requirements have been complied with, and with the exception of the three cases reported, they have been well conducted.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Mem. San. Inst.

Dr. Sandford,

TO THE HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Population (Census 1891), 16,942.

Parishes, 42.

Area in acres, 70,974.

January 1st, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

In the following report, I adhere to the plan adopted for the past twenty-one years, of first stating the number of births and deaths, and then of particularizing the causes of the deaths, in your respective localities.

The total of births in 1895 was 343, giving a birth-rate of about 22·4 per 1,000.

The deaths numbered 216, including those which occurred in the Burghill Asylum, giving a death-rate of about 12·8 per 1,000 of population.

Deducting the 17 deaths which took place in the County Asylum, as not being included in the population proper of your Union District, we have a total of 199 deaths in the year—or a rate of mortality of about 11·7 per 1,000 of population.

A comparison of various periods back to 1875 gives a very favourable view of the beneficial effects which have attended the improvement of our sanitary laws and the better administration of those laws. I made a similar comparison in my last annual report, and venture to reproduce it now, with the figures for 1895 added: that is to say, a table showing the number of deaths and the rate of mortality in 1875 (when I first issued such a report), followed by similar figures in relation to the last two censuses, and by those for 1893 also. The figures afford a correct estimate of the general advance in sanitation which has taken place during the twenty-two years that I have had the honour of holding the appointment of Medical Officer of Health.

Table showing the Number of Deaths in each Year for the Last Twenty-one Years, ending December 31st, 1895, from the Eight Chief Zymotic Diseases, including those in the Asylum:—

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric, Typhoid or Con- tinued Fever.	Diarrhea and Dysentery	TOTAL.
1875...	...	1	7	1	3	...	6	8	26
1876...	...	6	45	...	12	..	3	13	79
1877...	...	1	11	3	...	...	2	2	19
1878...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	7	14
1879...	...	...	2	4	7	...	1	3	17
1880...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	10	18
1881...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	6
1882...	...	19	18	3	6	...	1	1	48
1883...	...	5	13	2	...	...	1	8	29
1884...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	11	15
1885...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	8
1886...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	6	16
1887...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	3	12
1888...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
1889...	...	6	...	3	1	...	1	1	12
1890...	...	...	...	2	7	2	...	4	15
1891...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
1892...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	7
1893...	...	2	5	4	4	...	...	2	17
1894...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	6
1895...	...	2	2	1	...	..	...	...	5

TABLE A.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Four Sanitary Districts of the Hereford Rural District Councils, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS FROM CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																								
		At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up- wards (h)	(i)	1	2	3	4	FEVERS.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
										Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.		
														5	6	7	8	9															
								Under 5																									
								5 upwds																									
Burghill	...	64	8	2	4	2	23	25	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	10		
								5 upwds	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	13	13	3	19	54			
								Under 5																									
								5 upwds																									
Asylum	...	17	—	—	—	—	8	9	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	15	17		
								Under 5																									
								5 upwds																									
Fownhope	...	66	5	5	3	6	15	32	Under 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	10		
								5 upwds	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	8	10	8	1	19	56		
								Under 5																									
								5 upwds																									
Dewchurch	...	69	11	6	7	5	16	24	Under 5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	5	17
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	11	8	1	24	52
								Under 5																									
								5 upwds																									
Total	...	216	24	13	14	13	62	90	Under 5	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	1	18	37
								5 upwds	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	13	14	34	30	5	77	179



TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1895, in the Four Sanitary Districts of the Hereford Rural District Council, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.													
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membr'nous Croup	FEVERS.					Cholera	Erysipelas		
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.	Typhus.									Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.					
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																											
				Under 5																											
				5 upwds																											
Burghill	7,408	7,500	132	Under 5	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				5 upwds	—	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				Under 5																											
				5 upwds																											
County Asylum	—	—	—	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				Under 5																											
				5 upwds																											
Fownhope	5,368	5,370	120	Under 5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				5 upwds	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				Under 5																											
				5 upwds																											
Dewchurch	4,166	4,170	91	Under 5	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				5 upwds	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				Under 5																											
				5 upwds																											
Total	16,942	17,040	343	Under 5	—	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
				5 upwds	—	38	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District.—Yes. Since when?—ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY, 1891.

The following Table shows the number of deaths (including those which took place in the Asylum) in the Hereford Rural District Councils in each of the years mentioned :—

	1875.	1881	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total deaths	323 ...	239 ...	307 ...	280 ...	251 ...	246
Rate per 1,000 ...	21·3 ...	13·6 ...	15·9 ...	13·1 ...	12·0 ...	12·8

The following Table shows the number of deaths of infants and of children under five years of age, in the Hereford Rural District Councils in each of the same years; and again the comparison is a favourable one :—

	1875.	1881.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total deaths	69 ...	54 ...	72 ...	74 ...	57 ...	37
Rate per 1,000 ...	4·7 ...	3·0 ...	4·0 ...	4·0 ...	3·0 ...	2·18

Before proceeding to analyse the tables of deaths and sickness, I would again observe that, as requested by the Local Government Board, I have on several occasions during the year made a personal inspection of each district, and that in each of those districts I found great sanitary improvements, and that no special report is necessary to be made pointing out any sanitary deficiency. It has, however, been necessary for me, during the year, to advise the closing of three public schools, in consequence of an outbreak of mild scarlet fever. Disinfection was enforced, and every known sanitary precaution taken to stamp out the disease; and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the mortality was only slight.

TABLE A.

Scarlatina shows two deaths only, out of 61 cases.

Diphtheria is accountable for one death only.

Membranous Croup caused three deaths to infants.

Rheumatic Fever, coupled with heart disease, caused three deaths.

Phthisis was responsible for 14 deaths.

Bronchitis, *Pneumonia* and *Pleurisy* show 46 deaths.

Heart Disease denotes 30 deaths this year.

Injuries caused six deaths.

All other diseases are recorded as occasioning 95 deaths.

This briefly summarises the details contained in Table A, which is appended.

TABLE B.

Scarlet Fever is notified to me as numbering 61 cases. All, or nearly all, of the cases were of a mild type.

Diphtheria numbered nine cases, which do not need remark.

Membranous Croup was coupled with other throat affections in three cases, all of which proved fatal. They occurred in Dewchurch and Fownhope.

Erysipelas records nine cases.

No further observations are called for on Table B.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. V. SANDFORD.

ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE BY MR. FOWLES, INSPECTOR OF
NUISANCES, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Offensive Soil Removed	...	...	65
Dirty Privies and Pigeots	..	...	116
Offensive Cesspits, Ditches, and Sinks	...	...	120
Privies Repaired and New Ones Erected	...	...	41
Houses Repaired	...	...	9
Stale Wash Buried	...	...	10
Wells Cleaned Out and Repaired	...	..	10
Houses and Schools Disinfected	...	...	60
			431

FREDERICK FOWLES.

TO THE LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Population (Census 1891) 12,615.

Parishes, 22.

Area in Acres, 48,783.

January 1st, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Twenty-second Annual Report of the sanitary condition of your Union District.

The following Table shows the ages at which the deaths occurred throughout the Ledbury Rural District Council, including the Workhouse, from January 1st to December 31st, 1895 :—

Deaths under 1 year of age	36	} 56 under
„ over 1 „ and under 5 years	20	
„ „ 5 years „ 15 „	14	} 154 over
„ „ 15 „ „ 25 „	10	
„ „ 25 „ „ 65 „	52	
„ „ 65 „ and upwards	78	
Total of all ages		210

As I have on so many previous occasions given the Annual Death Rates during the period I have held the position of Medical Officer, it will not be necessary now to do more than summarise those statistics, and to invite your attention to the following comparative figures:— The death-rate in the year 1875 was 19·8 per 1,000, in the year 1881 it was 17·6 per 1,000, but in 1891 (new census) it increased to 19·0 per 1,000. This year, 1895, the deaths numbered ~~216~~ 210, giving a death-rate of 16·6 per 1,000,

2/0

Table showing the Number of Deaths in each Year for the Last Twenty-one Years, ending December 31st, 1905, from the Eight Chief Zymotic Diseases, including those in the Workhouse: -

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric, Typhoid or Coli- tious Fever.	Diarrhea and Dysentery	TOTAL.
1875...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
1876...	...	1	10	5	4	...	...	4	24
1877...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	8
1878...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	1	11
1879...	...	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	11
1880...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
1881...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	2	12
1882...	1	...	8	3	...	...	...	3	15
1883...	...	...	3	...	10	...	1	4	18
1884...	...	9	...	...	1	...	2	4	16
1885...	...	9	...	...	1	...	1	4	15
1886...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
1887...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	4	9
1888...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	7
1889...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	8
1890...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	7
1891...	...	8	4	9	...	...	...	1	22
1892...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	8
1893...	...	1	3	1	5	...	2	5	17
1894...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	4	9
1895...	...	...	4	4	8	..	2	3	21

TABLE A.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Ledbury Rural District Councils, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Ledbury Rural Sanitary District.																															
NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS FROM CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up- wards (h)	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
													Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.														
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Ledbury Urban District Council	47	12	9	3	2	7	14	Under 5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	9	21
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	6	—	12	26
Ledbury (in County of Worcester) ...	15	1	2	2	1	2	7	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
								5 upwds	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	8	12	
Ledbury Rural District Council	84	12	7	6	3	23	33	Under 5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	7	19	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	6	15	6	29	65	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Workhouse	19	2	—	1	—	7	9	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	10	17	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Yarkhill	45	9	2	2	4	13	15	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	6	11	
								5 upwds	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	2	19	34	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Total	210	36	20	14	10	52	78	Under 5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	2	2	12	1	3	24	56	
								5 upwds	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	13	12	29	9	78	154	

TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1895, in the Three Sanitary Districts of the Ledbury Rural District Council, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1894. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Group.	Typhus.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membr'nous Group	FEVERS.					Cholera	Erysipelas																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
										Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.	Typhus.									Enteric or Typhoid	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District.—Yes. Since when?—ABOUT 1st MARCH, 1891.

There is at present no Hospital to which we can send Infectious Cases for Isolation. but one will shortly be completed.



The Births for the year 1895, including those in the Workhouse, were 385, showing a birth-rate of 30.5 per 1,000.

In proceeding to make an analysis of the Local Government Board's Tables, A and B, I may say that I am in a position to vouch for the accuracy of both these tables.

TABLE A.

First, taking table A, I find that

Scarlet Fever caused 4 deaths out of 70 cases. The great majority of them were of so mild a type as to need no further comment from me, except to say that they necessitated the closing of four schools for a short time.

Diphtheria is likewise set down as having caused 4 deaths. These cases were also not of an extreme character.

Enteric and Typhoid was certified to be the cause of 2 deaths. One case was that of an adult who had been sent into the Workhouse. Exposure to the inclement weather undoubtedly contributed to the fatal effect. The other case was that of a child, who, being very delicate from birth, succumbed to the disease.

Whooping Cough, coupled with *Diphtheria*, was fatal in eight cases.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery terminated fatally in three cases.

Rheumatic Fever caused the death of an adult, who was suffering from heart disease.

Phthisis is set down as having caused 15 deaths. Thirteen of the sufferers were over five years of age.

Influenza, coupled with pulmonary diseases, had a fatal termination in six cases.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy numbered 23 fatal cases, against 41 during last year.

Injuries, principally from accidents, resulted in 13 deaths.

All other diseases accounted for 102 deaths, against 114 for last year.

No further comments upon Table A are called for.

TABLE B.

Small-pox.—There were no fewer than 10 cases of this fearfully infectious disease, but happily none of them ended fatally. The first nine cases broke out amongst some hop-pickers, who came from the North of England to a place called The Cynders, in the Yarkhill district. I at once ordered strict isolation, and the patients were confined to a loft over some

farm buildings, where they were well attended to, and every comfort was provided for them by the Board of Guardians, and I reported to that effect to the Local Government Board. The tenth case was one which occurred in a gipsies' tent. This was a male adult. I at once ordered his removal to the Union Workhouse in the town of Ledbury, there being no place for isolation. As I have already indicated, this patient also recovered, and no other case emanated.

Scarlet Fever was notified to me as the cause of 70 cases of illness. Four of them proved fatal, but the others were of a very mild type.

Croup showed in two cases, which recovered.

Enteric and *Typhoid* caused six cases, two of which had a fatal result. I have explained the circumstances in Table A.

Erysipelas occurred in four cases. These were of a senile nature.

This ends my observations upon Table B.

Annexed is a tabulated statement of work done by Mr. Dingley, Inspector of Nuisances, for the year 1895.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. V. SANDFORD.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY MR DINGLEY, THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES IN THE YEAR 1895.

- 19 Houses whitewashed and disinfected after fever.
- 3 Houses repaired.
- 5 Schools disinfected.
- 3 New privies.
- 10 New drains put in.
- 2 Drains repaired.
- 2 Wells cleaned out.
- 3 Overcrowded houses.
- 6 Heaps of manure removed.
- 3 Houses whitewashed and disinfected after Small-pox, also farm buildings where Small-pox occurred. The clothes of the infected people were burnt, also the straw and all other matter used by them. Numerous other sundry nuisances were removed without notice.

WILLIAM DINGLEY.

TO THE BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL;

Population (Census 1891), 10,562.

Area in acres, 61,659.

January 1st, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—

In presenting you with my Twenty-first Annual Report for 1895, it gives me pleasure to state that the total number of deaths for 1895 was 200, giving a death rate of 18·9 per 1,000. The births numbered 289, giving a birth rate of 27·3 per 1,000.

My duties having ceased as Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Council of Bromyard, I am not in a position to make any remarks upon the condition of your Urban District, but would add that, in reference to the Local Government Board's letter of June 6th, 1894, a systematic inspection of your Rural Sanitary District has been made by me, and that I find that in every parish a great improvement has been effected; also that the regulations as to the dwellings of the working-class have, under the Act, been put in force; in fact, everything advised by me has been carried out by your Sanitary Authority, and the improvements have proved of the greatest benefit, as my mortality tables show.

Table showing the Number of Deaths in each Year for the Last Twenty-one Years, ending December 31st, 1895, from the Eight Chief Zymotic Diseases, including those in the Workhouse :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric, Typhoid or Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	TOTAL.
1875...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	10
1876...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1877...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	4
1878...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	6
1879...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
1880...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	6	16
1881...	...	...	5	...	2	2	1	2	12
1882...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	1	9
1883...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	6
1884...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	5
1885...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
1886...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	7
1887...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
1888...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1889...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
1890...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
1891...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1892...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	7
1894...	...	3	1	1	6	...	...	...	11
1895..	...	2	2	...	...	..	..	...	4

TABLE A.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Four Sanitary Districts of the Bromyard Rural District Councils, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES. .							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS FROM CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all ages: (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up- w' rds (h)	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr' nous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
													Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral														
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Bromyard	59	8	9	1	8	14	19	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	11	17		
								5 upwds	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	3	1	25	42		
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Workhouse	19	1	—	—	—	8	10	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	—	8	18		
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Brockhampton	57	8	5	—	3	24	17	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	8	13	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	13	2	21	44		
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Bishop Frome	65	14	5	2	1	14	29	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	13	19	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	6	11	1	23	46	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Total	200	31	19	3	12	60	75	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	7	—	3	33	50	
								5 upwds	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	7	22	29	4	77	150	

TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1895, in the Four Sanitary Districts of the Bromyard Rural District Council, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1894. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Croup.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			FEVERS.					Cholera	Erysipelas																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.										Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District.—Yes. Since when?—ABOUT JUNE, 1891.
There is at present no Hospital to which we can send Infectious Cases for Isolation.

I proceed, as in former years, to briefly analyse the two general tables.

TABLE A.

Scarlet Fever was the cause of two deaths out of 60 cases.

Measles resulted in two deaths.

Rheumatic Fever, coupled with cardiac disease, had a fatal termination in four cases.

Phthisis caused eight deaths.

Bronchitis, *Pneumonia*, and *Pleurisy* denoted 29 deaths.

Injuries were fatal in seven cases.

All other Diseases are put down as answerable for 110 deaths.

No further observations are needed on Table A.

TABLE B.

Referring to Table B, or tables of sickness, I commence with

Scarlet Fever, of which there were 60 cases, nearly all of them of a mild type, as characteristic of the outbreak throughout the county.

Diphtheria, also in a mild form, showed in four cases. All of them recovered.

Erysipelas also numbered four cases, all of a senile type. No death resulted therefrom.

With these remarks on Table B I conclude my report for the year 1895. I beg to append a tabulated statement of work done by Mr Barrs, Inspector of Nuisances, during the year 1895.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. V. SANDFORD.

The following is a list of Nuisances existing in the year 1895 :—

New privies erected	...	...	...	...	4
Defective drains put in order	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowded houses abated	...	...	...	...	2
Manure and other offal heaps removed	...	...	...	...	12
Dilapidated houses repaired	..	...	...	...	7
Houses disinfected after fever	...	...	...	..	20
Notices to be complied with	...	...	...	...	8
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	56

T. BARRS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TO THE LEOMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Population (Census 1891), 8,141.

Area in acres, 64,316.

January 1st, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—

Pursuant to the Order of the Local Government Board, I present to you my Annual Report for 1895.

I include in it a table showing the number of deaths in each of the 21 years ending December, 1895, from the eight chief zymotic diseases.

The total number of deaths from all causes for the year ending December 31st, 1895, was 114, giving a rate of mortality of 1·4 per 1,000 in a population of 8,141. The births numbered 216, giving a rate of 25·5 per 1,000.

Table showing the Number of Deaths in each Year for the Last Twenty-one Years, ending December 31st, 1895, from the Eight Chief Zymotic Diseases :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric, Typhoid or Con- tinued Fever.	Diarrhea and Dysentery	TOTAL.
1875...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	10
1876...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4
1877...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	5
1878...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	8
1879...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	3	5
1880...	...	2	6	2	1	...	...	4	15
1881...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
1882...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
1883...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	2	12
1884...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5
1885...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
1886...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
1887...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	5
1888...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1889...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1890...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	6
1891...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1892...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
1893...	...	1	4	5	...	...	1	2	13
1894...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8
1895...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1

TABLE A.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the Three Sanitary Districts of the Leominster Rural District Council, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS FROM CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																								
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up- w'rds (h)	(i)	1	2	3	4	FEVERS.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.		
								Under 5																								
								5 upwds																								
Leominster	27	4	2	—	3	8	10	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6		
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	2	9	21	
								Under 5																								
								5 upwds																								
Kingsland	57	10	—	1	1	20	25	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	6	10		
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	11	1	24	47		
								Under 5																								
								5 upwds																								
Bodenham	30	2	1	2	3	7	15	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3		
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	3	12	27		
								Under 5																								
								5 upwds																								
								Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
								Under 5																								
								5 upwds																								
Total	114	16	3	3	7	35	50	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	19		
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	14	22	6	45	95

TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1895, in the Three Sanitary Districts of the Leominster Rural District Council, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1894. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membr'nous Group	FEVERS.					Cholera	Erysipelas		
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.				
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
Leominster	5,130	—	41	Under 5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwds	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
Bodenham	3,599	—	75	Under 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwds	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
Kingsland	4,029	—	100	Under 5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwds	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
				Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				Under 5																										
				5 upwds																										
Total	12,758	—	216	Under 5	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwds	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
State here whether "Notified" or "Non-notified" cases.																														

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District.—Yes. Since when?—ABOUT JUNE, 1891.
There is at present no Hospital to which we can send Infectious Cases for Isolation.

TABLE A.

From an analysis of Table A you will observe that

Rheumatic Fever is set down as causing one death; it was coupled with heart disease.

Phthisis accounts for eight deaths. This is a continued slight increase.

Bronchitis, *Pneumonia*, and *Pleurisy* resulted in 17 deaths only.

Heart Disease was the cause of 23 deaths.

Injuries record six deaths.

All other Diseases give an aggregate of 58 deaths this year. They call for no detailed comment.

TABLE B.

Scarlet Fever is notified to me as numbering eleven cases only, in none of which was there a death. Nearly all of them were of the mild type which, as I have had occasion to report to the other Authorities, prevailed throughout the county.

Diphtheria cases, of which I received 10 notifications, were of a very mild type.

Erysipelas is recorded in nine mild cases, all of a senile nature, and all recovering.

Thus end my observations on the Tables, and it will be observed on the Zymotic Table that only one death occurred from zymotic diseases during the year ending 1895.

THE KINGSLAND SEWERAGE QUESTION.

I am sorry to again have to address you on this subject, but it is of such importance in regard to the public health, that I should be wanting in my duty if I did not again urge the necessity of making a proper sewer with flushing power thereto for the parish of Kingsland. It is a subject which has been brought frequently before your notice, and I can only reiterate what I have already recommended. A meeting was held on February 7th, 1895, to take into consideration a plan for flushing and draining the village, and it was resolved that water should be supplied and sewers cleaned and flushed twice a week. But unfortunately this scheme up to the present has not been carried out, and the question is still in abeyance as it was some 12 years ago. I reiterate the hope that your Rural District Council will not allow another summer to pass without carrying out the plan suggested by the Local Government

Board's Inspector, because if the summer were to be very hot, the partly opened sewers will again become highly dangerous to health.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. V. SANDFORD.

WORK DONE BY INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR, 1895.

Drains Cleaned Out and Repaired	...	...	17	.
Pumps and Wells Repaired	...	...	14	
Wells Cleaned Out	...	...	3	
New Privies Erected	...	...	13	
Privy Cesspools Cleaned Out	...	...	6	
Houses Repaired and Lime-washed	...	...	23	
Houses Disinfected	...	...	10	
Schools Disinfected	...	...	1	
Pigs' Cots Cleaned Out	...	..	4	
Over-Crowding Abated	...	...	3	

94

J. T. STEPHENS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Kingsland, January 11th, 1896.

TO THE WEOBLEY RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Population (Census 1891), 7,414.

Area in Acres, 48,959.

January 1st, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my custom in previous annual reports, and in conformity with the Standing Orders of the Local Government Board, I beg to submit to your Authority tabulated forms of deaths and of cases of infectious sickness which have taken place in the Weobley District during the year 1895. Table A classifies, as before, the deaths according to diseases, ages, and localities; and Table B enumerates in the same way those cases of infectious sickness which have been notified to me. The total deaths from all causes numbered 117, which is a death-rate of 15·7 per 1,000 of population.

During the decade of 1881-91, the population in the Weobley district decreased by no fewer than 423, and in the Dilwyn district by 342. As these two districts constitute the Weobley Union Sanitary Authority, the total population was therefore reduced by 765.

The following Table shows the ages at which the deaths occurred during the past year throughout the Weobley Union, inclusive of the Workhouse:—

Deaths under 1 year of age	...	...	18	}	32 under 5
„ over 1 „ and under 5 years...	...	...	14		
„ 5 „ „ 15 „ ...	...	...	5	}	85 over 5
„ 15 „ „ 25 „ ...	...	...	1		
„ 25 „ „ 65 „ ...	...	...	32		
„ 65 „ upwards	...	...	47		

Total deaths of all ages ... 117

It will be seen from the annexed table of mortality from the eight chief zymotic diseases, that there were five deaths recorded as resulting from the diseases in question. ~~Deaths~~, 1895, 173, or a rate of 23·3 per 1,000.

Table showing the Number of Deaths in each Year for the Last Twenty-one Years, ending December 31st, 1895, from the Eight Chief Zymotic Diseases, including those in the Workhouse:—

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric, Typhoid or Con- tinued Fever.	Diarrhea and Dysentery	TOTAL.
1875...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4
1876...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	9
1877...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	1	6
1878...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	2	11
1879...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	9
1880...	...	...	6	7	...	...	1	4	18
1881...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
1882...	...	9	16	...	5	...	1	2	33
1883...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	9
1884...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
1885...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	5
1886...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	6
1887...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
1888...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	4
1889...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
1890...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	1	10
1891...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
1892...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1893...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1894...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	7
1895...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	3	5

TABLE A.
TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1895, in the *Weobley Rural District Council*, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS FROM CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and up- wards (h)	(i)	1	2	3	4	FEVERS.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Weobley	63	10	8	3	—	17	25	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	9	18	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	1	28	45	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Workhouse	14	1	1	—	1	3	8	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	7	12	
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Dilwyn	40	7	5	2	—	12	14	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	12	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	9	2	12	28
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
								Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								Under 5																							
								5 upwds																							
Total	117	18	14	5	1	32	47	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	2	20	32	
								5 upwds	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	4	21	4	47	85	

TABLE B.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1895, in the Three Sanitary Districts of the Weobley Rural District Council, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Census 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1894. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr'nous Group.	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membr'nous Group	FEVERS.					Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Con- tinued.	Relaps- ing.	Puer- peral.	Cholera	Erysipelas																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District.—Yes. Since when?—ABOUT JUNE, 1890.
There is at present no Hospital to which we can send Infectious Cases for Isolation.

As regards Table A, which shows the causes of all deaths, it will be observed that

Enteric and Typhoid caused the death of a girl, but she had been very sickly from birth, and there was no insanitation about the premises.

Measles, coupled with pulmonary disease, resulted in one death.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery is set down as causing three deaths, viz., two infants, and one adult.

Rheumatic Fever resulted in death to a child.

Pyæmia brought about one infantile death.

Phthisis is recorded as having caused five deaths.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy ended fatally in eleven cases.

Heart Disease was accountable for 21 deaths.

Injuries caused six deaths.

All other diseases gave an aggregate of 67 deaths.

TABLE B.

Small Pox attacked a woman who was employed at hop-pole-stripping in the parish of Canon Pyon. I ordered her immediate removal to the Workhouse, as she had no home. Every precaution was taken, and no other case occurred.

Scarlet Fever was notified to me as affecting twenty patients, but all the cases were of a very mild type, and no death resulted.

Diphtheria showed in five cases, all of which recovered.

Enteric and Typhoid showed in one case only, as I remarked on Table A.

Erysipelas affected one very old man, who recovered.

This concludes my commentary on both Tables, but before closing my report I would like to observe that your Sanitary District has had my systematic supervision. The sewerage of the town of Weobley has proved of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants, and on reference to Table A it will be seen that there was comparatively little zymotic disease.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. V. SANDFORD.

Return of work done by Mr Lloyd, Inspector of Nuisances
for the Weobley District, in 1895.

Common nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water bad	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses unfit	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							58

Return of work done by Mr Thomas Vaughan, Inspector of
Nuisances for the Dilwyn District, in 1895.

Searlet fever, cases disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	11
Diphtheria ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding (done away with)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bad drains (repaired)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Closets (repaired)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ditches, cesspools, and catch-pits (cleaned)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pigstyes as nuisances and fold yard manure	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bad water	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smallpox disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other places inspected and reported	...	...	...	...	...	52
Total	...	...	...	...	...	91

APPENDIX.

PRECAUTIONS

TO BE OBSERVED DURING ANY THREATENED
OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AND OTHER
EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

BY

DR. VAVASOUR SANDFORD, M.O.H.

SANITARY HINTS.

PURE DRINKING WATER.—Avoid, as far as you can, every water which can even be *suspected* of contamination with the filth from sewers, house drains, privies, cesspools, and the like. See that cisterns and water butts are clean, especially that the overflow pipes do not open direct into any drain. Water should be clear, colourless, and without smell. Water can only be really tested by a difficult and careful analysis. Drinking-water is the better for being filtered. During epidemic of typhoid fever or cholera, the water should be boiled before filtration. A costless filter may be thus made:—Take a flower-pot and plug the hole, not too tightly, with a piece of sponge; add a layer of powdered animal charcoal about one inch thick, then the same quantity of clean sand, and on that some coarse gravel. The charcoal should be occasionally re-baked, or washed with Condy's Fluid.

DRAINS, CLOSETS, &c.—Flush, and, if possible, scrub and cleanse once daily with plenty of water, containing some disinfectant, such as crude sulphate of iron, chloride of zinc, carbolic acid, or Cooper's Patent Salts. See that

the traps are well charged with water, that they do not allow bad smells to escape in the house, and that the main house drain is ventilated by the rain water pipe, by charcoal air filters, or otherwise. The pan of every W.C. ought to have a tube or shaft attached to the soil pipe just below the trap of the pan; this tube ought to be carried rather above the roof or outside the house, not near any window or water cistern. A four-inch zinc pipe will answer ever requirement, and allow the escape of gases which may generate or be driven in the soil pipe from a main sewer or cesspool in which the soil empties. This will prevent any person using the W.C. from inhaling, and being poisoned by, such gas, when the pan has been used, and the handle is being pulled up for flushing, cleansing, and emptying.

ASH AND PRIVY PITS.—Cover, so as to keep them dry, well drain, thoroughly spread over with ashes or dry earth, frequently emptied, sprinkle with a disinfecting powder—McDougall's or Cooper's—and be careful that no slops are thrown. Decaying animal and vegetable refuse are sources of danger, and should be buried or dug into the earth away from houses. Remove all pigs, poultry, and rabbits some distance from living rooms.

VENTILATION.—Keep rooms and passages sweet by opening doors and windows for the admission of air. Fires greatly promote ventilation. Overcrowding is exceedingly dangerous. Whenever possible, 500 cubic feet of air breathing space should be allowed to each individual in any sitting-room, bedroom, or work-room. Gas lights contaminate the air very rapidly. Pure air is less dependent on cubic space than on efficient ventilation, which may be secured by the following simple and economical method:—Raise the lower sash of the window two or three inches, and fill in the opening underneath the bottom rail with a piece of wood; this leaves a corresponding space between the meeting rails in the middle of the window, through which a current of air enters and is directed towards the ceiling, whence it should escape by a valvular opening. The fewer persons and things in a sick room the better. Beds should be freely exposed to the air during the day, and soiled linen should not be kept waiting for washing in unventilated closets.

CLOTHING, FOOD, &c.—While warmth is kept up, transpiration should be free; in summer and autumn a broad flannel bandage should be worn round the abdomen, and the linen should be constantly changed. The food should be plain, fresh, wholesome, and sufficient, avoiding intemperance in both eating and drinking. Bodily weakness favours cholera, typhus, typhoid, and other fever—therefore, avoid exhaustion, over-fatigue, and fear, as much as possible. Milk, rice, meat, soups, potatoes, beans, pea-meal, bacon, entire wheaten bread, and cheese, are the cheapest

nourishing articles of food. One of the most frequent causes of the early death of young children is improper feeding. The proper food of children is breast milk. When the mother and the child are both healthy, no other food is required for the first six months. When the child is first born no food is required, and the practice of giving gruel, butter, honey, and castor oil to new-born babes is prejudicial to their health. When the mother has a deficiency of milk, cow's milk or Swiss milk is the best substitute. It should be given with a third of warm water and a little sugar. For the first six weeks the child should be suckled every two hours in the day, and every three or four hours at night. Gradually, as it gets older, the intervals of feeding may be prolonged. Children should not be fed to keep them quiet, but at regular intervals. Mothers should never fall asleep when suckling their babes, as this is one of the most frequent causes of suffocation in bed. A child should not be weaned suddenly, but by degrees, and ought not to have the breast after the ninth month. When the child has cut its front teeth it may have some light food, such as bread, baked finely ground wheaten flour, or milk biscuits, added to its milk, or "Liebig Food"; and once a day meat broth or beef tea with bread or biscuits in it; or the yolk of an egg lightly boiled. When it is a year and a half old, some fine chopped meat may be added—but milk should form the principal part of its food. Solid meat and potatoes, fat pork and fish, which form the food of grown-up people, should on no account be given to children.

THE SICK ROOM—Keep sweet by a small fire and a plentiful supply of fresh air, as above described. Remove bed curtains, window hangings, and carpets. Sweep rooms daily, and let the floor be frequently rubbed with a damp cloth, or dry rubbed, and when necessary chloride of lime or acetic acid should be sprinkled from time to time on the floors. Keep within reach of the patient a basin charged with disinfectant for him to spit into, and have close at hand a tub or pail of diluted disinfecting fluid, into which should be immediately thrown any article of clothing removed from the patient. Instead of a pocket handkerchief, use small pieces of rag, to be burnt immediately after use. A piece of mackintosh sheeting, placed beneath the sheet or blanket of a bed, prevents discharge soaking through. A tea-cup full of green copperas solution, 2lbs. to a gallon, put into a night pan before it is used by the patient renders the discharge harmless. Matters discharged from the body should be received in a vessel containing active disinfectants, such as about half a pint of either of the following solutions:—2lbs. of sulphate of iron in a gallon of water; one quart of chloride of zinc to three quarts of water; or four fluid ounces of carbolic

acid (Calvert's No. 5) to a gallon of water. Glasses, cups, and other utensils of the sick room, should be cleansed before they are used by other persons. Hang, outside door of room, a sheet or old counterpane, and keep it moistened with some disinfecting solution.

INFECTED CLOTHING AND BEDDING.—Soiled linen, bedding, and such woollen articles as admit of washing, should, on being removed from the patient, be plunged into boiling water before they are taken from the room, and, in addition, for an hour or two, into a tub of solution of four fluid ounces of carbolic acid (Calvert's No. 5) to a gallon of water. After this they can be boiled and washed. Cloth clothes, mattresses, beds, pillows, &c. (in the absence of a proper public disinfecting establishment, which should be so constructed that its temperature can be well regulated and maintained at from 210 deg. to 250 deg. Fahr. for four or five hours), should be disinfected by smoking with brimstone, exposure in the open air, to the sun, if possible, or, if raining, in front of a large fire. Washing and lime-whiting of premises should be attended to periodically.

THE PATIENT.—Separate the sick person from the healthy as soon as possible. In cases of scarlet fever, on the seventh and eight days, anoint the surface of the body twice a day with camphorated lard or palm oil, or wash with diluted Condyl's Fluid. When the patient is sufficiently strong, let him take a warm bath, and afterwards be well washed with carbolic acid soap water. During a week or ten days from this time he may be kept apart, repeating every two or three days the disinfecting ablutions; after which he can, with safety, mix again with his family. Scarlet fever and small pox seldom spread beyond the sick-room when separation and disinfection have been properly used. Whenever children have sore throats or an eruption on the skin, they should be separated from the rest of the family until they have had medical advice, or those symptoms have disappeared. Measles and whooping cough are contagious, and cases should be more carefully isolated and nursed than is usually done. In the event of death early burial is very desirable. Powdered charecoal, 2 lb., Cooper's Patent Salts, good Carbolate Powder, or sawdust nearly saturated with a solution of chloride of sulphate of zinc, placed in the coffin, retards decomposition and putrefaction, or takes away offensive smells by absorbing noxious gases.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.—Woollen dresses are to be avoided, and preference given to washing materials. Prevent contact, as much as possible, between attendants and inmates of the house. After handling the sick, or things connected with them, let the nurse be careful immediately to wash her hands in diluted Condyl's Fluid, or with carbolic acid soap.

DISINFECTANTS.—For *Nuisance Prevention*, as detected by the nose test, those most generally used are Chloride of Lime, Cooper's Salts, Condy's Fluid, Burnett's Liquid, Chloralum, Carbolic Acid, and its compounds. Chloride of Lime and Chloride require care and experience in management; when used too freely in inhabited rooms, they give rise to irritation of the lungs and air passages. Burnett's Liquid and Carbolic Acid are most efficacious, but are poisonous, and the latter possesses a very strong smell, which to many persons is extremely offensive. Ten pounds of sulphate of iron, five gallons of water, and half a pint of common carbolic acid, form a good and cheap disinfectant for drains. Iodine, volatilized on a heated surface, is an excellent disinfectant, but is expensive. Carbolic Acid, Chlorozone, or Condy's Fluid, improve the air when diffused by means of a large brush, a scent spray, or the hydronette syringe with rose. For *Infection Prevention*, disinfectants should be thorough—not diluted—applied in considerable strength; while the room is occupied by the living it is impossible to use volatile or aerial disinfectants in such quantity as to be of real service. When the room is vacated, to disinfect thoroughly, close the windows, stop up the chimney and every aperture and outlet from the room, and use sulphur in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for every 100 cubic feet of space. The sulphur may be safely burnt in a shallow pipkin or coarse earthenware saucer containing some live coals or coke; the saucer should be supported on a pair of tongs laid across a pail of water, so that in case of accident the burning sulphur may fall into the water and do no injury. The room should be closed for twelve hours—then the wall papers should be removed, stripped off, and burnt: the walls, ceiling, floor, painted parts of the room, and articles of furniture washed with a solution of carbolic acid, and the ceiling and walls limewashed. The room should be unoccupied and freely open to the external air for a fortnight, if possible; for plenty of fresh air is the truest, best, and cheapest disinfectant.

VACCINATION.—Every child should be vaccinated before the third month; if delayed beyond that period, it may increase the irritation of teething. Skin rashes are often erroneously said to be caused by vaccination. All persons should be re-vaccinated after eight years of age—and when Small-Pox prevails in a family or neighbourhood.

Clergymen, medical practitioners, Scripture readers, and other persons interested in sanitary reform, living in the district, are invited to inform the Medical Officer of Health, and the Sanitary Inspectors, of any nuisances which they discover in their neighbourhood—such communications to be considered strictly confidential. Every ratepayer has a right of complaint,

and it is only by such co-operation that Sanitary Officers have a power of remedying nuisances and of checking the ravages of epidemic disease.

As a further precaution, I would observe, if cholera or diarrhoea of a malignant type shows cramp or spasms, that five drops of spirits of camphor in a tablespoonful of hot new milk should be taken every hour, or oftener if severe cramp or pain sets in.

